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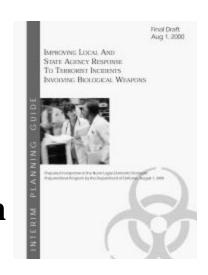
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#### BIORESPONSE TEMPLATE

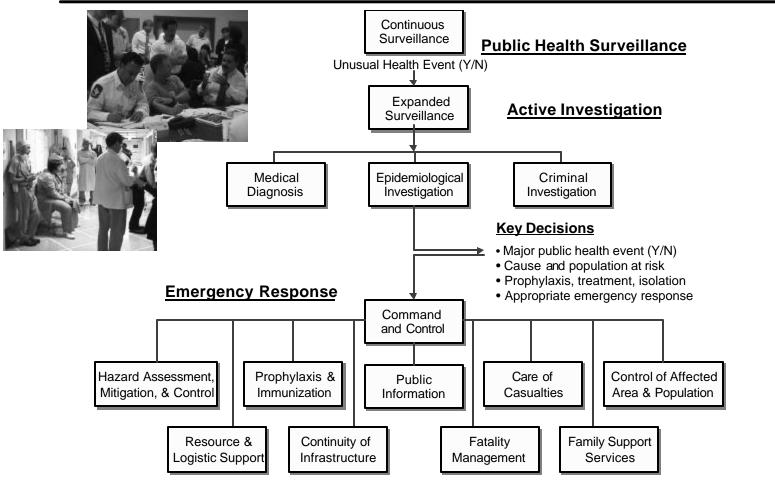
• The Bioresponse Template is an integrated, full-spectrum response strategy designed to mitigate the consequences of a bioterrorist attack aimed at a civilian population



• The template can be used by any community or government as a starting point to formulate its own bioresponse plans



### BW IRP DECISION TREE





## BW RESPONSE COMPONENTS & KEY DECISIONS

Continuous Surveillance

## **Key Decision**

Decide if an unusual public health event has occurred.

**Initiate Active Investigation** 

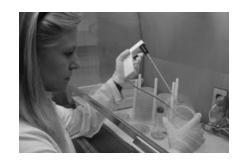


### **SURVEILLANCE**

# Medical surveillance improves the chances of quickly detecting unusual medical events:

- Medical staff should be trained to be alert to unusual clusters of disease symptoms indicative of bioterrorist activity
- Initiates the four *active investigation* components







## BW RESPONSE COMPONENTS & KEY DECISIONS

### **Active Investigation**

Expanded Surveillance

Decide if a major public health event is occurring.

Medical Diagnosis

Epidemiological Investigation

Criminal Investigation

**Make Key Decisions** 

Results



### MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS





- Local officials should have established procedures for confirmation and definitive diagnosis of suspected BW agents
- Undertake clinical lab tests
- Obtain presumptive diagnosis and preliminary lab ID
- Ship samples to CDC/USAMRIID and to USDA
- Obtain confirmed diagnosis and agent ID



## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

- Integrate epi and criminal data gathering and sharing
- Conduct information and contact-tracing efforts
- Establish case definition and update with new findings
- Analyze distribution of cases, places, and time
- Define population at risk
- Recommend measures for containment, prevention, treatment, and protection



### **CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION**

- Activate investigation task force
- Conduct interviews with hospital staff, patients, and others
- Establish tip-line
- Collect evidence, such as unexplained powder residue
- Interface with epi investigation and share information



## **BW RESPONSE COMPONENTS**& **KEY DECISIONS**

### **Results from the Active Investigation**

Decide on a potential cause and the population at risk.

**Key Decisions** 

Decide on the appropriate medical prophylaxis, treatment, and isolation measures.

Decide on appropriate activation of response functions and strategies.

**Activate Emergency Response** 



## BW RESPONSE COMPONENTS & KEY DECISIONS

**Emergency** Response

Command & Control

LSF

Hazard Assessment Mitigation & Control

Prophylaxis & Immunization

Care of Casualties

Control of Affected Area & Population

Resource & Logistic Support

Continuity of Infrastructure

Fatality Management Family Support Services



## COMMAND AND CONTROL

- Activate EOC
- Implement Emergency Operations Plans
- Deploy all relevant assets
- Provide representatives to JOC and ROC
- Declare emergency/disaster







## HAZARD ASSESSMENT, MITIGATION, & CONTROL

- Conduct environmental sampling (air, water, soil, surfaces, animals, insects, plants, as applicable)
- Conduct control and decontamination measures
- Perform vector and animal control
- Control food sources
- Support sampling and decontamination teams







### PROPHYLAXIS & IMMUNIZATION



- Mass prophylaxis involves the distribution and medical application of appropriate antibiotics, vaccines, or other medications in order to prevent disease and death in exposed victims
- The timeliness with which medical prophylaxis can be implemented effectively is critical to its success



 Local officials should address the issue of providing priority prophylaxis for use by "essential" emergency personnel



## CARE OF CASUALTIES



- Provide care to initial patients in existing hospitals
- Activate Modular Emergency Medical System
- Establish medical command centers in community hospitals





- Establish casualty collection sites (e.g. NEHC, POD)
- Establish ancillary acute care facilities (e.g. ACC)
- Establish community outreach (particularly for contagious disease)



## CONTROL OF AFFECTED AREA & POPULATION



## Physical control:

- Provide security at medical sites and vital installations
- Limit gatherings
- Provide ingress/egress routes for responders



### • Public information control:

- Operate local incident help-line
- Post incident and self-help information
- Conduct senior officials' press conferences



## RESOURCE & LOGISTICS SUPPORT

- Establish mobilization centers and distribution points
- Establish centralized reception center for support personnel
- Provide housing and feeding to emergency responders and home-bound victims
- Coordinate transportation and delivery of supplies

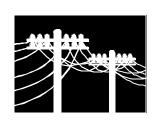


## **CONTINUITY OF INFRASTRUCTURE**

- Activate continuity of operations and staffing plans
- Close business offices to minimize contact with public
- Activate alternate operating facilities
- Identify essential personnel and request priority treatment and protective measures
- Activate mutual aid among industry











### FATALITY MANAGEMENT

- Fatality management:
  - Rapid central processing of remains
  - Long-term storage facilities
  - Determination of final disposition



• Activation of a planned, centralized command system must occur to manage the response



### FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES

- Provide non-medical victim assistance
- Conduct notification of next-of-kin
- Provide crisis counseling
- Implement state and federal assistance programs
- Implement central coordination of volunteer service organizations





#### **CONCLUSIONS**

## Timing of response is the key:

- Surveillance to detect attack
- Make response decisions quickly
- Implement pre-existing response plans
- Distribute prophylaxis (if applicable) quickly
- Keep up with flow of sick and worried well
- Establish system to receive and rapidly utilize outside help

Early and continuous coordination among the law enforcement, medical, emergency management, and public health communities is fundamental



## CONCLUSIONS (Cont.)

- A BW terrorist event would primarily represent a public health *catastrophic medical emergency*
- The most crucial aspect of an effective total response system will be the medical response need medical community buy-in and participation



## CONCLUSIONS (Cont.)

Timely and effective medical response to a large number of BW casualties would require the rapid establishment of the Modular Emergency Medical System (MEMS):

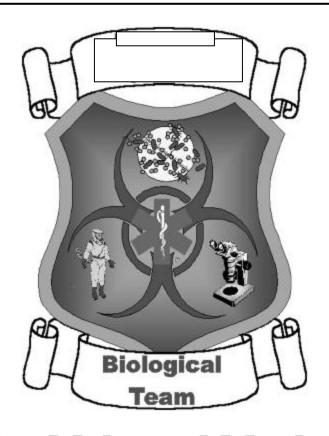
- Neighborhood Emergency Help Centers (NEHC) to receive casualties and worried well, provide triage, and dispense pharmaceuticals and instructions
- Acute Care Centers (ACC) to provide definitive and supportive care to the critically ill
- Sector outreach to provide instructions, pharmaceuticals, and mobilization of citizen self-help for the critically ill that stay at home

Pamphlets forthcoming for MEMS, NEHC, and ACC



## CONCLUSIONS (Cont.)

- BW response must be led by local community
- City officials will need to make difficult decisions on a presumptive basis
- Need regional, state, and federal assets for BW incident
- Need to consider long-term effects, distributed attacks, and agricultural targets



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